

Progress of Indian Education

(Prepared under the Direction of Dr. Duncan C. Scott, Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs by Mr. Russell T. Ferrier, Superintendent of Indian Education.)

The familiar "Red Man" of history and romance is fast becoming a figure of the past. In his stead, we find the Indian of to-day, once again a virile, strong type that is being assimilated rapidly into the Composite Canadian race. Association with the white man has won a partial immunity from the diseases that played at the time of his initial contact. The Indian population has been slightly increasing for some time; and in many parts of Canada we have flourishing groups of natives, fast adopting our methods of earning a livelihood and clamoring for an education.

The Dominion Government realizes the importance of providing proper educational facilities for its wards, and large appropriations for Indian education are being made from year to year. The Department of Indian Affairs, of which Honorable Charles Stewart is Superintendent General, is responsible for, or associated in the maintenance of, about 750 teachers of Indian youth. Most of the workers are missionary teachers; the Churches and the State are working side by side in the effort to prepare future Indian men and women for broader citizenship.

Some 12,500 Indian children are enrolled to-day in the 330 day and residential schools. These schools are not under the control of the departments of education in the different provinces, but are financed and managed jointly by the Department of Indian Affairs and the various Churches engaged in the work. In each province the Indian schools are inspected regularly by qualified school inspectors and the work done by Indian pupils already compares favorably with that of white schools in the same localities.

Bairnies Cuddle Doon.

The bairnies cuddle doon at night,
 "W' muckle faucht an' din!"
 "O' try an' sleep ye wankie rogues
 Your father's comin' in."
 They never heed a word I speak;
 I try to gie a frown,
 But they lay them up an' cry,
 "O, bairnies, cuddle doon."
 Wee Jamie 'ud the curly head,
 He aye sleeps next the wa',
 Bangs up and cries, "I want a piece."
 The rascal starts them a',
 I rin an' fetch them pieces, drinks,
 They stop awee the sun,
 Then draw the blankets up an' cry,
 "Noo, weanies, cuddle doon."

But ere five minutes gang, wee Bob
 Cries out frae neath the class,
 "Mither mak' Tam gie ower at anca,
 He's killin' w' his tae."
 The mither's in that Tam for tricks,
 He'd bother half the town,
 But aye I lay them up an' cry,
 "O, bairnies, cuddle doon."

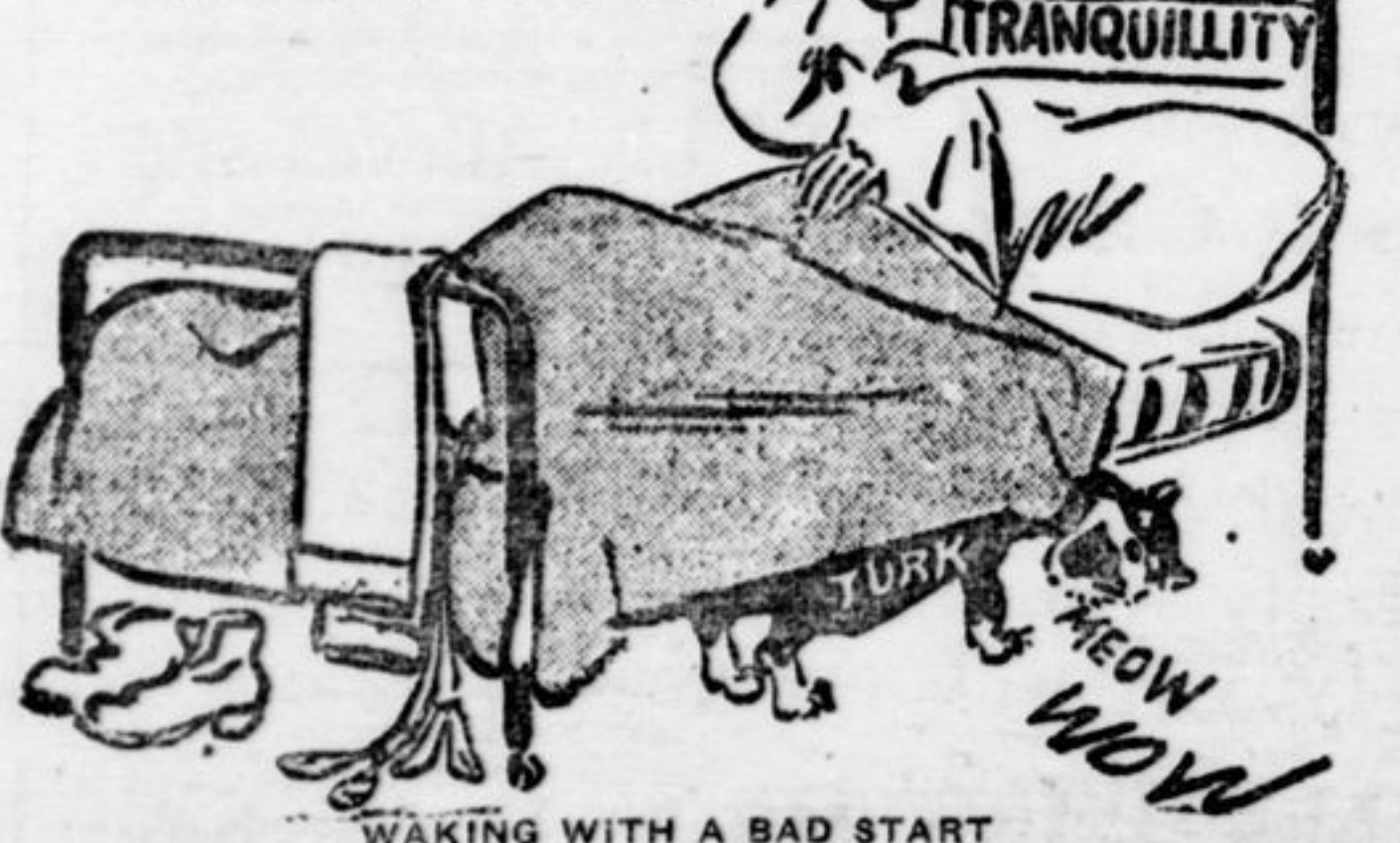
At length they hear their father's fit,
 An' as he seeks the door
 They turn their faces to the wa'
 While Tam pretends to snore.
 "Hae a' the weans been guid?" he asks,
 As he puts af his shoon,
 "The bairnies, John, are in their beds,
 An' lang stince cuddled doon."

An' just before we bed ourselves
 We look at our wee lambs,
 Tam has his airn roun' wee Rab's
 neck,
 An' Rab has his airn roun' Tam's,
 I hit wee Jamie up the bad,
 An' as I strike each croon,
 I whisper till my heart fills up,
 "O, bairnies, cuddle doon."

The bairnies cuddle doon at night
 W' mirth that's dear tae me;
 But since the big world's cark and care
 Will quaten down their glee,
 Yet come what will to lika aye,
 May he who sits aboon
 Aye whisper, though their paws be baird,
 "O' bairnies, cuddle doon."
 —Alex. Anderson.

What Asphalt Is.
 Asphalt is a mineral pitch produced by decomposition of vegetable and animal substances over long periods of time. It is usually brownish-black in color. An asphalt deposit in Trinidad forms a lake ninety-nine acres in extent, and of unknown depth, intersected with rivulets of water.

FORGOT TO PUT THE CAT OUT.



—From The Star, London

—AND THE WORST IS YET TO COME



"BETTER FARMING" SPECIAL OF QUEBEC

SIX WEEKS' TOUR OF THE PROVINCE.

"College on Wheels" Proved of High Educational Value to Outlying Districts.

On its six weeks' tour of the Province of Quebec during the past summer over one hundred thousand people viewed the Better Farming Special Train, which was organized by the Provincial Department of Agriculture and the Canadian Pacific Railway, with the co-operation of the Federal Department of Agriculture and the Oka and St. Anne de la Pocatiere agricultural schools. The train was formed of fourteen railway cars, which were dedicated to the different phases of agriculture—such as live stock, field crops, farm engineering, horticulture, poultry keeping and sugar-making, and home industries. Great interest was shown by all those who inspected the train, and in all probability this initial venture will become a permanent feature of the educational programme of the provincial government in future.

There is, at the present time, a splendid opportunity for farmers of Quebec to engage in the export bacon trade to the United Kingdom, and the Canadian Meat Packers Association has an exhibit on the train of the various types of bacon demanded by the English consumer, as well as those for which there is no demand. Live hogs, both fat and bacon types, were kept in the livestock section of the train, and an expert in charge carefully explained to all who visited the train the bacon situation in the Old Country and urged the farmers of the province to take a greater interest in this industry. Pure-bred dairy cattle were also on exhibition, while another car was devoted to both the wool and mutton types of sheep. Each afternoon an open-air demonstration was given to the farmer, setting forth the good and bad points of each animal exhibited in respect to their desirability for raising in the Province of Quebec.

Many Attractive Exhibits.
 An attractive display of grains, grasses, cereals, roots and vegetables was exhibited by McDonald College. The grasses were mounted on green baize and hung on the walls of the car, while the grain samples were placed in small glass bottles and artistically arranged on a long counter running the length of the railway coach. A section was also reserved for tobacco culture. This industry has begun to assume large proportions in Quebec, and the farmers are taking a greater interest in the culture of the tobacco plant than ever before. A model tobacco-curing shed, advocated by the Provincial Department of Agriculture for tobacco growers, was on display. As one of the most profitable sidelines to farming, poultry claimed a large share of the attention devoted to the different exhibits. Four representative breeds were shown, including the Chanteclair which is a native of the province. Incubation and brooding apparatus of various types were shown, as well as a model poultry house. Plaards were profusely spread over the walls of the car, calling attention to common faults in the raising of poultry, and steps to be taken to avoid same. Part of this car was given over to the display of modern farm implements, including drainage, cultivating, electric light and household machinery. The car devoted to maple sugar and honey attracted a great deal of attention. This industry is probably one of the oldest in the province, and the farmer with a few maple trees on his farm is indeed fortunate, for there is a profitable and ready market in Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States for all the maple sugar and syrup he can supply. The old-fashioned method of boiling the sap in a huge iron cauldron was illustrated, while farther on in the car a complete up-to-date maple sugar manufacturing outfit with its sanitary boiler, pans, tines, receptacles, etc., was shown. Large and small beehives of the latest designs were exhibited, as well as an old straw hive used by the early settlers of the province.

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The Home Industries Car.
 The Home Industries car was undoubtedly the greatest point of interest in the whole train for the women. Many of the old relics of the early habitant were on display, including flintlocks, pottery horns, grandfather's clock, powder horns, grand-father's clock, pottery, hand looms, and weaving machines, all homemade. Weaving methods employed by the farmers' wives in the remote sections of the province in the manufacture of homespun were also demonstrated. Many of the samples of their handiwork were of the finest workmanship, and brilliantly colored with homemade dyes.

The educational value of the agricultural demonstration train cannot be over-estimated. In the outlying districts of the province where the population is too scattered to have an agricultural exhibition, or where the inhabitants are too far distant from these centers of the more thickly-settled districts, this train serves as a courier between the agricultural colleges, federal and provincial departments of agriculture and other organizations interested in the advancement of agriculture, in bringing to the farmer information of the new advances in the science of agriculture. Much time and labor were expended in equipping the different cars and careful attention was given to selecting the exhibits. The train has been appropriately termed a "college on wheels."

Canada's Fisheries of Great Extent.

It is not generally appreciated, even by Canadians, that two of the four great sea fishing areas of the world border on Canada. In addition, the lakes and rivers of the Dominion constitute approximately half the fresh water of the globe while the great inland sea of Hudson Bay, still practically untouched, may be regarded as a reserve. Their actual extent alone suffices to render these various fishing areas remarkable.

The Atlantic coast line, from Labrador to the boundary between the United States and Canada, measures over 5,000 miles—not including the lesser bays and indentations. It embraces the Bay of Fundy, 8,000 square miles in area, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, ten times as large, and other waters which make the total area not less than 200,000 square miles. Moreover, 15,000 square miles of inshore waters are entirely controlled by the Dominion, while Hudson Bay, with a shoreline 6,000 miles in length, is greater than the Mediterranean. Crossing the continent, the Pacific shoreline is over 7,000 miles long and has the unique advantage, thanks to its multitude of islands, of being exceptionally well sheltered for fishermen. Finally, the fresh water lakes of the interior constitute an area of 220,000 square miles, Canada's share of the Great Lakes alone covering 34,000 square miles.

That Canadian fishing waters are exceptional in fertility, as well as in area, is denoted by the fact that the entire catch of salmon, lobsters, herring, mackerel and sculpin, nearly all of the haddock and many of the cod, hake and pollock are taken within 10 or 12 miles from shore. Further, the value of the Dominion's fisheries resources is enhanced by the circumstance that the colder waters of the northern latitude produce fish of the finest quality, while climatic conditions also facilitate the work of distributing and marketing the catch in good condition.

When Animals Help Man

Many animals are nowadays utilized by man in various and unthought-of ways and, indeed, some creatures which formerly were regarded as useless pests have been found to be of great help to us.

Some years ago a clever analytical chemist was engaged on a series of experiments with a view to discovering a means by which the adulteration of butter could be discovered.

He was annoyed by mice in his laboratory, and one morning found that during the night they had destroyed the results of his previous day's work by eating the carefully weighed samples of butter. He noticed, however, that the adulterated butter had been untouched, and thereupon proceeded to experiment with mice.

Some time later he issued a paper in which he proposed to utilize these creatures in this connection. And other experts whom he consulted agreed that the method, which has frequently been tried since, was successful and saved a lot of expensive analyses.

The toad is such a tiny creature that he seems of little use to us. But toads also have become instruments of research. Numerous species of insects fly or creep or come to the surface only at night, and consequently are difficult to collect. Toads are night-feeders, and eat all kinds of insects.

A number of them are, therefore, turned loose at sunset in the neighborhood frequented by the desired moths or beetles. A toad lassos its prey with its long flexible tongue, and bolts it while. When pressure is applied they disgorge the insects, which sometimes are not only uninjured but even alive!

But perhaps the most remarkable in-

stance of the toad's utility was manifested in Jamaica, where at one time the sugar crop was endangered by the ravages of a large kind of rat, called the cane or sugar-eating rat, a creature ten inches long.

They multiplied to an alarming extent. As many as 200,000 were killed in single States in one year. But slaughter did not seem to diminish their numbers, and they actually over-powered and ate the cats, ferrets, and mongooses brought over to fight them.

Things went from bad to worse. The Cuban bulldog ant, a terribly venomous creature, was imported from the neighboring islands, and, while it harassed the rats to some extent there was little change in the state of affairs.

At last a few giant lizards from South America were introduced. They spread over Jamaica, eating up the younger rats, at the same time being immune from attacks by the full-grown rodents. In this way the pests were destroyed and the canes saved.

Cockroaches have been used to rid vessels of bugs, while in Brazil beetles are preserved and used to make jewelry, such as scarf-pins.

A London man some years ago purchased a Scottish island, but found the place overrun by adders. Six pairs of peewees were sent there, and they soon demonstrated their partiality for snakes as a diet by completely ridding the island of the pests. Peewees, are great devourers of serpents.

Oxen are used in many countries as beasts of burden, but at one time, on the Cornish coast, it was a recognized thing for the fishermen to tie a lamp to a cow's horns and turn the animal adrift on the cliffs as a guide to vessels in distress.

Forest Reserves Open to Grazing.

In accordance with its established policy of making the most of all the natural resources of the land under its control, the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior decided some years ago to throw open for use certain areas of the forest reserves in the Prairie Provinces that were adapted for grazing and were not immediately required for reforestation purposes. This policy has been supplemented by the institution of a regular survey of the grazing lands of the reserves. The success of the policy has been marked, although, naturally, the depression in the stock industry of late years has been reflected in the use made of the reserves. Grazing in the forest reserves was first practiced in 1914, and the value of the use was soon shown by the increase in the number of stock grazed on the reserves. In 1919 the number was only a few hundred short of 100,000, although since somewhat reduced owing to the depression in the industry. A striking feature of this work is the number of small proprietors that are served in this way. In a number of cases, however, these have formed themselves into co-operative associations, in order the better to look after their own interests, and the formation of these associations has made for good results in the relations between the Branch and the individual proprietors.

Sword of Damocles.
 According to Cleero, Damocles, a sycophant at the court of Dionysius the Elder, tyrant of Syracuse, having praised in an extravagant manner the blessings and joys of royalty, was reproved by his master in a singularly effective manner. He was seated at a sumptuous banquet and surrounded by all the trappings of royalty, but on looking upwards, in the midst of his pleasures, he beheld a sharp and naked sword suspended above his head, and held by a single horsehair. This sight instantly sobered Damocles, and taught him the salutary lesson that the lives of kings are in peril every hour.

This story is alluded to by Horace.

Petrograd is the coldest capital in Europe.

The Other Side of the Door.

"Well, I must be going," said the doctor. "I will see you again in a day or so."

The man who was lying worn and exhausted upon the bed seemed to gulp his breath in an effort to take courage. In his eyes was a look both of fear and hope. "Doctor," he gasped, "is it true that I shall not recover?"

The old doctor shook his head gravely. "I can do no more for you," he replied, and then added gently, "nor could anyone else."

"Then, doctor," the sick man cried earnestly, "can you tell me what comes after death?"

"Another life for those that are worthy."

"But, doctor, can you not tell me something about it? You are a Christian, they say, what is on the other side? What are we to expect?"

Again the old doctor shook his head. "Ah, I fear it is beyond me," he said. "Who knows?"

With the words he turned and, opening the door, started to pass through it. But as he did so he heard a rush and a patter of feet, and the next instant a huge dog sprang through the doorway and, pawing eagerly at him, wagged its handsome tail and tried to lick his face in happy welcome.

The doctor turned back to his patient. "Did you see that?" he exclaimed. "To my knowledge that dog has never been in this room till now. There he was on the other side of the door, waiting for it to open; the dog's nature told him that perhaps the one whom he wanted to see was on this side. Then the door opened, and he found his master welcoming him. So, my dear fellow, will it be with you. We know little about the other side of the door, but what we know is enough. The Master will be waiting for us, and He will not fail to make us welcome."

Then the doctor departed; he had left behind him something more healing than all the medicine in the world. His patient could face the other side without fear.

Wedding Note.
 "Not long ago," says a metropolitan newspaper man, "I ran across a country paper which contained this paragraph in regard to a local wedding: 'The bride wore a lizard-green silk on whose cheek blossomed the flush of dawning womanhood.'"

If You Want to be Popular.

Don't go through life tearing down. Don't go around with a hammer knocking people, conditions, things, everything in sight. Instead of knocking, learn to praise. Get a reputation of being a booster, a lifter, a helper, a server, an inspirer, an uplifter, an encourager. Just think what a difference it will make to others and, above all, to yourself, to go through the world as a booster, instead of a knocker! If you are a booster people will like you, will be glad to see you, will always have a good word for you. But no one has any use for the knocker, the chap who is always hitting somebody, complaining along unfortunate gossip, making insinuating remarks about others, being jealous of others' success, who is always grumbling about hard luck and unfortunate conditions. He casts a shadow wherever he goes. The booster makes the sun shine a little brighter. The knocker draws a cloud over it.—O. S. Marden.

Ear specialists may soon prescribe for deafness with the same ease with which oculists determine the type of glasses for the eyes. An apparatus has been designed to show the definite mechanical limits of the ear; that is, its ability to react to the range of frequency and intensity of sound. With that information it will be possible to construct appliances suited to the needs of the individual patient.

Some Real Horses.

Epiptaph on horses are as familiar to us as dogs. There are a number of famous epiptaphs on dogs, of which perhaps the most renowned is Byron's upon Boatswain. Horses that were just horses, friendly, serviceable and beloved, are less often granted a permanent memorial than the more intimate and companionable "friend of man" is. Horses that have been so honored have usually been race horses or other chargers ridden in war. It has remained for our riders of the Western ranges, whose horses are to them often as partner, horse and dog rolled into one, to erect here and there to the memory of some of these good friends monuments of appealing and quaint simplicity. Mr. Paul A. Rollins, in a recent article on the cowboy, gives a few examples. Here are three:

JIM
 a real horse
 On Jan. 22
 Could anything be more simple and adequate? But the owner of another "real horse" felt the need of a superlative.

HERE LIES "M HERTZ"
 The very best of Cow Ponies
 A Gallant Little Gentleman
 Died on this Spot, Sept. 3, 1870
 Another bereaved cowboy grew yet more eloquent:

HERE LIES "WHAT NEXT?"
 Born 1888, at
 Died July 16, 1892, near Ft. Washakie,
 Wyo.
 He had the Body of a Horse
 The Spirit of a Knight
 and
 The Devotion of the Man
 Who Erected This Stone.

Marine Provinces Hydro-Electric Power.

The fruits of the policy of co-operation with provincial governments adopted by the Department of the Interior in regard to basic water resources investigations are to be seen in the Maritime Provinces. The remarkable development of water-power in these provinces during the last few years has depended very largely upon the results of co-operation. The foundation of water-power development in the Maritime Provinces is the hydrometric surveys carried out by the Dominion Water Power Branch. These surveys were begun in 1915, and, besides securing the necessary basic data in regard to already known power sites they revealed the existence of other sites and have built up a conception of a transmission system drawing its energy from various hydro-electric generating stations to serve all the more populous sections of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick with maximum economy and reliability of service.

The provincial authorities have taken prompt advantage of the information and data supplied to them under the co-operative arrangement and their initiative in a doing has resulted in a remarkable expansion of hydro-electric development, for, in the brief period under review, 5,000 generating stations aggregating 32,000 h.p. and their attendant transmission lines have been completed, while another is under construction and three more have already been proposed.

Band of Elk in Northern Saskatchewan.

An interesting sidelight upon the game that still exists in the wooded and as yet unsettled portions of Saskatchewan, is given in recent reports of M. D. McCloskey, D.L.S., who has been making investigations for the Topographical Surveys Branch, Department of the Interior, in an area some 50 by 90 miles in extent, situated directly north and northwest of Prince Albert.

Mr. McCloskey reports that in the Candler Lake district, only some fifty miles northwest of the town of Prince Albert, there is a large band of elk, that is probably the largest band in Canada. Moose were numerous about thirty-five miles north of the town and in the swampy areas, and caribou were seen in the vicinity of Birchbark Lake.



Tino—"I've heard it said that 'the pen is mightier than the sword.'"